

## Corrected Answers

### Skill practice 1

*In the following sentences, circle the Definition Markers, highlight the technical terms, and underline the definitions. The first one has been done for you as an example.*

- 2 **Internal migration** – i.e. movements of people within a country – is determined largely economic factors.
- 3 **Voiceless sounds** are sounds that are produced with no vibration of the vocal cords.
- 4 Some birth defects in unborn children can be diagnosed by **amniocentesis**, a procedure in which fluid is taken from the amniotic sac surrounding the child and analyzed.
- 5 **Frustration** may be defined as the unpleasant feelings that result when a desired goal is not achieved.
- 6 **Prejudice** is an unfair judgment that people make before they have all the facts.
- 7 **Discrimination**, on the other hand, is behavior in favor of or, more usually, against a person or a group and is often based on prejudice.
- 8 A disease may be **endemic**; in other words, it is always present in a community or in a region, but in relatively low numbers of cases.
- 9 A sudden outbreak of a disease affecting large numbers of people in a community or region during a given period of time is referred to as an **epidemic**.
- 10 **Significance**, a statement of how likely it is that a research result has occurred by chance and not as a result of some other factor, is a term in statistics.

### Skill practice 2

*In the following paragraphs, circle the Classification Markers. Then draw a diagram showing the classification. The first one has been done for you as an example.*

- 2 distinguish      phonetics
  - articularatory phonetics
  - acoustic phonetics
- 3 components      perception
  - selective attention
  - organization
- 4 kinds distinguish      Status
  - ascribed status
  - achieved status
- 5 types      motivation
  - intrinsic motivation
  - extrinsic motivation

### Skill practice 3

1. **Acoustic phonetics:** speech creates waves of pressure that move through the air.
2. **Perception:** the complex process by which we make sense of incoming sensory information.
3. **Selective attention:** our ability to focus our attention on one aspect of the massive amount of information that our sense are experiencing at a given moment.
4. **Achieved status:** a social position that an individual reaches through choice, ability and competition.
5. **Extrinsic motivation:** a desire that results form outside incentives- the rewards or sanctions the individual may receive for doing or failing to do something.
6. **Intrinsic motivation:** desire to perform a task successfully for its own sake.

## Reading 1

### Getting a First Idea about the Article

A.3 B.2 C.4 D.1 E.6 F.5 G.8 H.7

### While You Read

#### **“The English Language”**

*Like all languages, English varies . . . explain its occurrence*

#### **Two main types of linguistic variation**

1. *between-group variation*
2. *variation within the individual*

#### **These tendencies**

1. *men tend . . .*
2. *Men also . . .*
3. *Women are . . .*

#### **These variables**

*Roles*

*Relationship*

*Setting*

**i.e.**

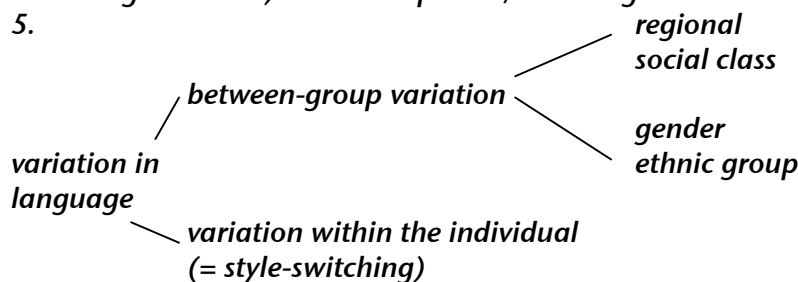
*forms of address the names or titles individuals use when they address others*

### MAIN IDEA CHECK

A.2 B.3 C.5 D.1 E.4 F.7 G.6 H.8

### A CLOSER LOOK

1. *a, b, c, d*
2. *a, c*
3. *True*
4. *changes in roles, relationships and/or setting*
- 5.



6.

Concept	Definition
Sociolinguistics	<i>The scientific study of (how language) varies according to a number of social factors</i>
Dialects	<i>Linguistic varieties (that identify the speaker as coming from a specific region)</i>
Lexicon	<i>The vocabulary of a language</i>
Grammar	<i>The rules for combining words to form phrases and sentences</i>
Phonology	<i>The sounds of the language and the rules that govern their pronunciation</i>
Regional varieties	<i>Same as dialects</i>

<i>Between-group variation</i>	<i>(linguistic variation that) Identifies a person as belonging to a specific group (regional, gender, social class or ethnic)</i>
<i>Variation within the individual</i>	<i>Variation (that) occurs within the language of each speaker and (that) is associated with changes in the social situations in which individuals find themselves</i>
<i>Social class varieties</i>	<i>Group linguistic varieties that are associated with the speakers' social class</i>
<i>Ethnic group varieties</i>	<i>Group linguistic varieties that are associated with the speakers' ethnic group</i>
<i>Gender varieties</i>	<i>Group linguistic varieties that are associated with the speakers' gender</i>
<i>Accent</i>	<i>A regional pronunciation</i>
<i>Sociolinguistic gender pattern</i>	<i>Men tend to use non-standard forms in grammar and pronunciation more frequently than women; women tend to use standard forms more frequently than men</i>
<i>Style-shifting</i>	<i>Variation within the individual</i>
<i>Roles</i>	<i>No clear definition, only examples</i>
<i>Relationship</i>	<i>No clear definition, only examples</i>
<i>Setting</i>	<i>The physical environment in which an interaction/conversation occurs</i>
<i>Forms of address</i>	<i>The names or titles individuals use when they address others</i>

#### VOCABULARY STUDY; SYNONYMS

1. Impression
2. Uniform
3. Version(s)
4. Extensively
5. Observe
6. distinguish
7. standard
8. Labeled
9. Casual
10. formal
11. roles
12. Peer
13. Subordinate
14. environment
15. interaction

#### VOVABULARY STUDY: WORDS IN CONTEXT

1. Relevant to
2. Combine
3. Equivalent
4. Gender
5. vary
6. Component
7. Phrase
8. Colleagues
9. refers to
10. Appropriate

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